

# The Weekly Gazette

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1406

## The Weekly Gazette.

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GEORGE WEAVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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Thursday Evening, Aug. 26, 1852.

### RAILROAD MEETING—Important Movement.

A very large number of the citizens of this city convened at the Court House, upon a few hours notice, last evening, for the purpose of adopting measures to construct a Railroad from Logan to Newark through this city, being a continuation of the Scioto and Hocking Valley road. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thomas Ewing and M. A. Daugherty and Charles Borland, Esq., explaining the measures necessary to procure the road and showing its important advantages to the city and country. We have neither room nor time to enter into a detailed synopsis of these speeches, but as it will be noticed, a committee was appointed, who have already entered upon the discharge of their duties and who will be able in a very short time to lay such facts and suggestions before our people, as will enable all to estimate the great benefits which must necessarily accrue to them by the construction of the proposed road.

We do not suppose, however, that any one will doubt the advantages of the connections at Cleveland and Sandusky, at Pittsburgh and Portsmouth, with the first two bringing us into communication with all the great cities of the Lakes, with Pittsburgh in communication with the manufacturing establishments of that city and with the large Eastern markets, with Portsmouth in communication with roads leading to Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, at the same time crossing four or five railroads passing from West to East through the State and receiving large tributes from them. It thus opens up to the people of this county a large number of markets for their various productions, which could not otherwise be reached except by long distances and consequent delay. It also affords people of other climates the best opportunities of sending their productions to us. It is an iron band connecting the North and the South in intimate relationship, binding them together more firmly in friendship and interest. It is a road which all will readily admit, ought to be constructed.

But can it be? We do not know the exact amount that will be required; but we do not doubt the ability of our people to raise any reasonable sum. For our great Eastern and Western connection, we raised over \$350,000, and so soon as that road is completed, this will prove a good investment. It is neither a grant, an annuity or a device, but will prove a most excellent and profitable means of making money in more ways than one. The proposed road is almost of equal importance; it will not only add to the profits of the C. W. & Z. Railroad, but will afford additional advantages—and yet, it will be afforded information, not over half that sum will be required to secure its construction. This, however, must all be raised under the new Constitution, by private subscriptions, and we are confident that it can be done, if our citizens become impressed with its importance. It will require liberal hearts and enterprising heads it must be pushed forward with energy, efficiency and perseverance, but without these, no great work was ever accomplished.

But do it, and the fortune of our city and county is made. Our natural advantages are hardly surpassed; artificial means, bringing us, by means of two great railways intersecting each other at this point, into communication with the North, the East, the South and West, will assist in improving these advantages, increasing our population and resources, and making this one of the very best inland points for the home of an industrious, enterprising and prosperous population.

**THE LOCK OF MR. HOBBS IN ENGLAND.**—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American states that Bramah's celebrated prize lock has been withdrawn from public view. It will be remembered that Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking this lock, and that he received a reward of two hundred guineas for his skill. The Messrs. Bramah made some alterations and improvements in the lock, and again placed it in the window in Piccadilly, with the original offer of the reward appended to it. It remained in their window a few days, when a report reached the Messrs. Bramahs that Mr. Hobbs intended to try his lock a second time. The lock was immediately removed, and has not since been seen. The writer adds: "Hobbs' patent American lock is being manufactured at Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton and in London, in large numbers, and of all sizes, and at prices ranging from six shillings to fifty pounds each. In a few days the office of 'Hobbs' American Locks' will be opened in Cheap-side for the sale of these American locks. The Bank-lock, fifty-five pounds, has already been placed on the route of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and several private banking establishments in the city."

**THE ATLANTIC.**—The steamer Atlantic was built in 1848, and cost \$110,000. She was owned by Messrs. Ward and was not insured for a dollar. A portion of her mast remained above water when the steamer Clinton reached this week, but before she could take the boat in tow every portion disappeared. The Express Company had \$30,000 in the safe on the boat. The Boat \$1,000. The Clerk had no opportunity to save the books, paper or money as the water was on the first deck before he could get out of the office.

Buzz McKee, the notorious thief, was in Louisville on Friday last.

**THE MEANS.**—The campaign opens rich. Slanderers are called upon the stand to prove that Scott is not much of a military man after all, and liars are called to build up the reputation of Gen. Pierce. At a public meeting in Accomac, Virginia, a short time since, Mr. Wise called upon a Mr. Map who testified that, two years since, he was at a public discussion in New Hampshire and heard J. P. Hale say that "he would head an army to march upon the South and put down slavery." and heard Gen. Pierce reply, "If Hale should head an army to march upon the South, he had first to march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him"—and the report adds that the Old Virginia Court House rang with plaudits and hurrahs as loud as those that were heard at another meeting when a distinguished State officer made an ill-timed allusion to the surrender of 300 Americans to 1800 British and Indians.

Unfortunately for Mr. Wise's shrewdness in calling such a willing witness and Mr. Map's veracity, John P. Hale states that he has had no controversy with Gen. Pierce since 1845, and so the joint coinage of Mr. Wise and Mr. Map loses all its force. There is only chance to make a fortune dependent upon the fact, which Mr. Wise rejoices in, that no papers circulate in his district. It was rather a small way to make capital for Gen. Pierce at any rate. This trying to build up one man by pulling another down, went on in this canvass.

**PIERCE'S VOTES—His Magnanimity.**—On the 11th of February, 1853, Gen. Pierce voted against a bill granting pensions to those who were engaged in the war against the Indians; subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war and down to the treaty of Greenville. This class of persons had been left out of the act of 1832.

In 1836, Gen. Pierce voted against extending the provisions of an act entitled an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 7th June, 1832.

In 1841, he resisted the passage of a bill to extend the provisions of an act giving five years' half pay to the widows or orphans of officers and soldiers who have died in the service of the United States.

He has voted against appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, against appropriations for all kinds of internal improvements, against a bill intended to lower the price of lands in favor of actual settlers, against a bill granting a small donation to the widow of President Harrison, and, in nearly, if not quite all the above instances, the votes of distinguished Democrats are recorded upon the other side. For the very first, we notice the name of James K. Polk recorded among the ayes.

It is no wonder that Parson Brownlow, the frequently quoted ally of Locofocoism in this campaign, calls him a "cold-blooded Yankee."

**IOWA ELECTION.**—We are yet without full returns of the recent election in Iowa. It is supposed that the Locofoco ticket is elected by a small majority. In the Burlington district, John P. Cook is elected by from 700 to 1000 over Black, his Locofoco opponent. In the Keokuk district, Henn, Locofoco, beats Viele, Whig, running ahead of his ticket. His majority is not yet known. The State has hitherto been completely under the influence of the Locofocos. Of the Legislature, the St. Louis Republican says:

The Iowa Senate is composed of 31 members and the House of 63. In the last Legislature the Whigs had four Senators and five Representatives. So far as heard from, at the recent election, our advisers are, that the Whigs have elected fourteen Senators, and feel quite sure of two more.

The Locofocos have elected fifteen. This would give the Whigs a majority in the Senate.

We have heard of the election of 23 Whigs to the House of Representatives, and of 27 Locofocos; but the further returns will give the Locofocos, probably, a majority of ten or twelve on joint ballot. Had it not been for the Free Soil votes in the Whig counties of Henry, Jefferson, and Washington—where the great folly was committed of running Union or Independent tickets, operating solely to the advantage of the Locofocos—the Legislature would have been Whig, and the election of a Whig United States Senator secured. In several counties, also, the Whigs lost members by from two to thirteen votes.

**THE PROSPECT.**—A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, writing from Portsmouth, Ohio, says:

You may just set down Scioto county for Scott and Graham by a majority GREATER THAN EVER GIVEN TO ANY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT SINCE 1840—and should Scott obtain a larger majority than given to Harrison, will not surprise any Whig or intelligent Democrat in these parts. So much for Scioto.

In Greenup county, Ky., just across the river, there are large numbers of Democrats who have come out boldly for Scott; and in some neighborhoods where many Democrats reside, Pierce will do well if he gets one-half of them. This leaves from an intelligent Kentuckian, who knows almost every man in the county.

Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida.—We believe it has been generally understood that Mr. Cabell, of Florida, would refuse to support Gen. Scott. The Tallahassee Sentinel gives an extract from a letter recently written by him, which says: "The Whig party of my State have decided to sustain him (Gen. Scott), and I will acquiesce in that decision. I certainly cannot support Gen. Pierce, and agree with you as to the probable consequences of the election."

**"FIRE IN THE REAR."**—The Hillsborough Gazette mentions, as one of the political "signs of the times," that Hon. J. Winston Price, of that place, a most able and efficient stumper in 1848, for Gen. Taylor, has publicly declared his determination to support the nominee of the Democracy, Pierce and King. Judge Price, says the Gazette, is peculiarly able and gifted as a speaker, and if he can be induced to take the stump, will be powerfully efficient in promoting the success of the Democracy in this part of the State.—Stat. smah.

### Railroad Meeting.

Persistent to-night, a large number of the citizens of this city convened at the Court House, Wednesday evening, August 25; upon motion Dr. M. Z. Kreider was called to the Chair and C. F. Shaeffer, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the purpose of taking measures to bring into proper notice the route for a railroad from Logan to Lancaster and thence to Newark, which was an important link in and the proper direction for the Railroad from Portsmouth to the Lakes.

The meeting was then addressed by M. A. Daugherty, Esq., Charles Borland, Esq., and the Hon. Thomas Ewing in an eloquent and able manner, setting forth the advantages of the proposed road to the farming interest of this county in having a Northern and Southern outlet.

Mr. Borland offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, with full power, in behalf of the interests here represented, to adopt, or concur in, such measures as may be most expedient, for securing the construction of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad from Logan, by way of Lancaster, to Newark; and to raise money to defray the expenses incident to the steps necessary to be taken.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Bragoo, Tallmadge, Trump and others and was unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen that Committee, Messrs. Thomas Ewing, Charles Borland, Alfred McVey, John P. Bragoo and Van Trump, and on motion Dr. Kreider, the Chairman, was added to said committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned. M. Z. KREIDER, Chm. C. F. SHAEFFER, Secy.

**FLAT ROOFS FOR HOUSES.**—The following suggestions in regard to the advantages of flat roofs for buildings we take from the Scientific American:

"All the new houses which have been built in New York recently, have what are termed flat roofs; that is, the roof is nearly level, and slants but slightly from one side to the other. The old huge peaked roofs are fast disappearing; we wonder how they ever came into use. The inventor of them must have been a man full of conical ideas. The flat roofs are covered with tin and well painted. If a fire takes place in a building, it is easy to walk and work on the flat roof, so as to command the fire, if it be in the adjacent buildings; this cannot be done on peaked roofs. Flat roofs are cheaper and more convenient in every respect. We advise all those who intend to build new houses to have flat roofs on them. It is better to have a dash and a wind on a building than a peaked, crumpled-up garret, which is only comfortable for traveling on the hand and knees."

**INVASION OF CUBA.**—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the late news from Cuba, says: "Nearly all the prominent managers of the Cuban expedition are at present in this city, I do not mean the fighting men, but those whose heads planned the invasion, and whose purses paid the expenses. It is a fact that the *Journal des Debats*, a French paper, was reported to be, when the disastrous result of the Lopez foray was known. It has been working secretly for months past, and as subsequent events will show, with as much practical efficiency as ever."

**STATE FAIRS FOR 1852.**—The following is a list of the Agricultural Fairs to be held, during the coming fall, in various sections of the Union: Vermont at Rutland, Sept. 1-3; New York, at Ulster, Sept. 7-9-10; Ohio, at Cleveland, Sept. 15-16-17; Michigan, at Detroit, Sept. 22-23-24; Canada West, at Toronto, Sept. 25-26-27; Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, Oct. 20-21-22; Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Oct. 27-28; N. Hampshire, Oct. 6-7-8; Georgia, Oct. 18-19-20; Maryland, at Baltimore, Oct. 26-27-28-29; Am. Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 13; American Institute, at New York, Oct. 5; American Inst. Exhibition of Stock, Oct. 19-20-21.

**REBOTS IN PARIS.**—I entered a restaurant on the other side of the Seine, and ordered a rabbit. I was green, verdant as the first cucumber—even as early peas—or I should have been. The publican came and offered the "moniteur" to an old Frenchman opposite, whose eyes were fixed upon my "plate," but he bowed a negative. The bow puzzled me. All French bows are polite, but this was more—it was compassionate. I struck my fork into the quagmire before me. I was too much. Monsieur has not been long in the city. "No! I have just arrived." "Monsieur is going to eat that?" (A thoughtful grimace.) "Monsieur will allow me to make a small observation." "Certainly" (a little alarmed.) "Monsieur," (gravely) "that rabbit once more!"

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT** has considerably increased the bounty on the Newfoundland salt-fish trade, which they are greatly encouraging, to the detriment of British interests. Already French cargoes have been selling at different ports of the Mediterranean, where formerly the British had a monopoly. This is a serious blow to the British branch of commerce. This is one reason why the British Government has sent out the additional force to Newfoundland.

**THE RUFFALO AND NEW YORK GREAT RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The railroad bridge over the Genesee river at Portage, which is 234 feet high and 800 feet long, was tested on Saturday afternoon by the president, directors, chief engineer and contractors of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, and found to meet their expectations in every respect. The locomotive "Orange" was run over.

**DEMAND FOR BRADSTREET IN ENGLAND.**—It is stated that private letters by the transatlantic, to an extensive exporting house in New York, intimate a probability that there will be an increased demand for Bradstreet's annual in the English markets, to supply a deficiency of food, likely to be the result of the already partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

**Judge Price is a life-long, through-going "Democrat,"** universally known and ruled as such in Southern Ohio. If the Locofoco accession, in Ohio, are made up of such Whigs, they have hardly time to pack their trunks for the Salt river steamer—Sci. Gazette.

**LAND SALES.**—The improved lands on the Upper Sandusky, Ohio, ceded by the Wyandots, will be offered for sale on the 27th of September, at not less than \$2.50 per acre.

### Congressional.

**WASHINGTON, August 25.**—House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats. Upwards of one hundred and fifty amendments, recommended by the committee on Commerce, were adopted. The bill was then passed by a vote of 147 yeas and 27 nays.

The bill granting to Michigan the right of way and a portion of the public lands for a ship canal round St. Marie was taken up and passed.

**SENATE.**—The bill providing for the public printing was taken up. Mr. Hamlin objected to the bill, and moved that a superintendent be appointed by a concurrent action of both Houses. Rejected.

Mr. Bayard was opposed to the establishment of a National Printing Office, as it would vote for the present bill if amended so as not to continue in force after the 3d of March, 1853.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Smith and Bright, the latter charging the former with inconsistency. The bill was finally postponed for one hour. During the debate Mr. Mangum made allusion to Mr. Webster; said his recent acts were disgraceful to the man, disgraceful to the position he occupied, and disgraceful to the Whig party, so far as it was concerned, which was but little and would soon be less.

Mr. Rusk reported post route bill, which was read to a third reading. After other unimportant proceedings the bill for the election of public printer was resumed.

The bill passed as it came from the House on August 25. The civil and diplomatic bill passed. The appropriation bill was taken up. Amendment rejected making full mission.

**WASHINGTON, August 26.**—Senate.—The post route bill was passed. The general appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to compensate the Spanish Consul and Spanish subjects, at New Orleans and Key West, for losses sustained by mobs during the Cuban excitement, was passed on.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Penn, from the Post Office Committee, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill providing for a weekly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz in steam vessels, and authorizing the Postmaster General to make a contract for the same for five years, the cost not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars per annum. Messrs. Penn and Martin advocated the bill, and it was passed.

Senate bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, by extending for four years the duties on a hundred and fifty dollars worth of railroad iron, was also passed.

**WASHINGTON, August 27.**—House.—Mr. Olds, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill amendatory of the acts reducing and modifying the rates of postage. Senate amendments were concurred in.

The House then considered the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bills. Amendments adopted, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The House proceeded to the election of a printer to the House, when Robert A. Armstrong was chosen over a number of competitors. Adjourned.

**SENATE.**—Private calendar postponed. Mr. Hunter reported the army and navy appropriation bills, with an Amendment. Also, the Postoffice appropriation bills, and moved to take up the general appropriation bill.

**Railroad Accident.**—New York, August 25.—The train on the Ramapo and Patterson branch of the Erie road, was thrown off the track yesterday morning, by the breaking of a wheel on the engine, which, with baggage and passengers, fell over a embankment 20 feet high. Wm. G. Jeffrey, fireman, was killed; two other firemen injured, one fatally. Several passengers were bruised, none seriously.

**Whig Mass Meeting.**—HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—The Whig mass meeting held here today to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Chancellorsville, was a large one, not less than 15,000 persons being in attendance. J. H. C. Mudd, R. T. Conrad and Hon. J. G. Sevier are among the speakers.

**Death of Ex-Governor Vance.**—URBANA, Aug. 25.—Ex-Governor Vance died yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, at the family residence near this place.

**From Cuba.**—NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Empire City agents have received a resolution to subscribe \$25,000 to the Stock of the Mayville and Big Sandy Road, provided the assent of the stockholders be given thereto at a meeting to be held on the 13th of September next, and upon condition that Springfield, opposite this place, is made a point. They have also engaged to lay a third rail, forming a track of gauge rods—narrower than that of the Kentucky road, whenever the interest of both roads shall require it. It is not apprehended that any hesitation will be felt by the stockholders in regard to ratifying the resolution, and it is believed that the subscription made will enable the Kentucky people to raise the requisite funds for preparing their road for the iron.

**From Boston.**—BOSTON, August 26.—Advises from Buenos Ayres of July 4th confirms Urquiza's coup d'etat. Letters of the 3d ult. state that order will be maintained with no further trouble. Business done.

A notice from Halifax states that Admiral Seymour sailed for Prince Edward's Island, Mississippi sailed on the 10th to cruise for business grounds.

**Boston, August 27.**—The St. Johns, N. B. papers of yesterday say that the crops throughout the province are great as ever obtained.

The mackerel fishery, north of Prince Edward's Island, was good. New Scotians are doing well.

The first liquor seizure at Boston occurred to-day; Patrick Keenan and John Laughlin were arrested and fined for selling it; the liquor emptied into the sewer—large crowd quietly looking on. Moses Williams, a well known wholesale dealer, has been complained off; he will be examined to-morrow.

**Southern Rights Convention.**—MONTGOMERY, Alabama, August 25.—The Southern Rights party have called a State Convention, to meet on the 14th September, to nominate a candidate for President. Pierce has failed to answer questions propounded to him.

**Reported Murder.**—NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—The *Clarkeville* (Tenn.) Northern Standard states, on reliable authority, from Porters Bluff, that Capt. Stevens, with two other officers, and fifty-six men, have been killed by the Comanche Indians, about fifty miles from Fort Belknap; and an express had been sent into Texas for reinforcement. Gen. Persier P. Smith left here to-day for Fort Washington, under an express order from Gen. Scott.

**Bayard a Taylor.**—BAYARD a Taylor, as known as a Turk, as large as life, reached Constantinople, about a month since, overlaid from Egypt.

### Arrival of the Steamer Asin.

**Pittsburgh, August 25th.**—Com. Mard.—Weather wet. Large speculative transactions in wheat and flour. Wheat advanced 2c.

Port—Easier. Prime 55c-56c-57c. Stocks—American disturbed on account of the *Palmyra* question.

Public feeling was calmer, but they were fitting up the navy yards.

There have been gales on the coast of England.

The American ship of war *Proble* arrived at Teneriffe on the 24th, the *Rainbow*, Com. Dale, at Madeira on the 5th.

The French negotiations with Holland and Belgium are resumed.

The cholera is extending its ravages in Prussia.

A formal demand has been made upon the *Seas* the former sovereignty of Newfoundland, Russia, in Turkey, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Austria and France are about to withdraw their troops from Rome as soon as the Papal army can be organized.

The English ship-of-war *Stanton* is fitting out, for some destination. Also, four steamers are now fitting out at Spithead.

A committee of naval and shipwright officers are ordered to assemble at London to decide upon proper armaments for merchant steamers, in order that they can be used for war purposes.

The *Monitor* contradicts the rumored changes in the Ministry.

The President's marriage is deferred. Portugal and Spain are quiet.

Austria has abolished the National Guard and organized new troops, called the *Reserve*.

**A CONTRAST.**—In 1844-5 the Whigs took hold of the General Assembly of Ohio, and held it till 1848. During these four years of Whig supremacy, the entire pay of the members, clerks, sergeants-at-arms, and messengers, amounted to \$114,478—an average only of \$28,619 a year.

The first session of the first Legislature under the new Constitution—entirely under the control of a Locofoco majority—is about HALF FINISHED, and the same items of expense enumerated above, already amount to \$20,640—more than they were for any THREE YEARS during the days of Whig ascendancy! It cost the people last winter more than TWENTY-THOUSAND DOLLARS, for clerks, sergeants-at-arms and messengers—about an amount equal the whole sum paid THE MEMBERS, both of the Senate and House, for any session since 1844 to 1848. An array of leading, lay partisans numbering forty persons, no ten of whom ever earned twenty-five cents a day at any honorable or useful employment, were kept in the pay of the Legislature at FOUR DOLLARS A DAY, making a bill of more than \$30,000 for the tax-ridden people of the State to pay. Will the amateur Representatives from this county undertake to defend so enormous a transaction this constitution? Let him try!—Dayton Gazette.

**THE LONDON TIMES**, in an article on the Fisheries, in which it refers to future negotiations for a settlement of this question, on terms most favorable to England, says: "But in the present state of parties in the Union, the time is ill chosen to press any such negotiations at all. We have to do with a government professing strong protective principles, but liable to be turned out of office by its political and commercial antagonists in a few months. The prudent course would, therefore, have been to give notice that the privilege of fishing beyond the limits of the convention of 1818 would be withdrawn next year, and the provisions of that agreement more strictly enforced; and then to await the effect which the Presidential election may have on the policy of the American government, and on its negotiations with ourselves."

There it is, again. "Await the effect which the Presidential election may have on the policy of the American Government." The *Times* has already entered the list for PRECK, and it hopes that his election will be more favorable to the British interests than the present, and therefore advises a postponement of a settlement till the Presidential election is decided, when, if their favorite candidate is elected, they will have it all their own way. We will see about that.—*Journal*.

**RAILROAD AFFAIRS.**—The Directors of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company have adopted a resolution to subscribe \$25,000 to the Stock of the Mayville and Big Sandy Road, provided the assent of the stockholders be given thereto at a meeting to be held on the 13th of September next, and upon condition that Springfield, opposite this place, is made a point. They have also engaged to lay a third rail, forming a track of gauge rods—narrower than that of the Kentucky road, whenever the interest of both roads shall require it. It is not apprehended that any hesitation will be felt by the stockholders in regard to ratifying the resolution, and it is believed that the subscription made will enable the Kentucky people to raise the requisite funds for preparing their road for the iron.

**QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS**, was heartily cheered by a large number of his audience. We can't help it. Out of the city, we do not believe an audience could be scared up in this county who would do that same thing. They would rather spurn the speaker. The *Eagle* inquires:

"But who did exult over the defeat of American soldiers during the Mexican war? Heaven bless your simple soul, nobody. Thanks to the good management and skill of Generals Taylor and Scott, and the indomitable bravery of the officers and soldiers under their command, no opportunity was offered for this display of torpor. It was victory after victory, and neither the fire of the Mexicans, in the front or the fire of the Locofocos in the rear, was able to snatch a laurel from the brows of those most distinguished Generals. The people sustained them. The people made Zach Taylor President and now they intend to do that same thing for Gen. Scott."

**NEW AND THIRTY-THREE** were the opinions were it not humiliating, we call the opinions of the leading Locofoco Press now and five years since. We reply in a single example.

**From the Hartford Times.**—Gen. Scott has been in the military service of his country for forty years, during which period he has received as a compensation for his services, the sum of \$247,000.

**From the Hartford Times.**—Gen. Scott, who, above all others, indisputably stands out as the great man of the late military war, whose name I shall never vote for a man of whom I know nothing, merely because those who call themselves leaders lead me to do so. I know Gen. Scott. His name is identified with the history of our country, and I shall vote for him.

What he says that he did come to a very sensible conclusion.—*Journal*.

**LAKE ONTARIO STRAITS.**—It is said that the American line of steamers on Lake Ontario have never lost a passenger by fire, explosion, drowning or other accident.—Where shall we find a parallel?

### Friday Evening, August 27, 1852.

[From the Ohio Eagle.]  
"The *Gazette's* answer to our inquiry, last week, whether Gen. Scott was fond of money?"

"We have never heard of him, within our recollection, having given a cent to buy a stick of candy to a little boy who was a stranger to him?"

Well, then, did you ever hear of his drawing two months' pay of the war for his services, and pocketing it, for which he was Court-Martialed?"

"The charge that Gen. Scott is a thief, is reiterated a half dozen times in yesterday's *Eagle* and the above question as often put to us. We answer that we have heard of the charge. It was made by a man who would have been a traitor to his country, a confederate of Burr, a man who would have replaced with the editor of the *Eagle* when Attorney General Pugh basely said that Gen. Scott and his 300 troops surrendered to 1300 British 544 Indians. Is the *Eagle* so swayed? If not read the following:

**POCONONGUE, Dutchess Co., Aug. 17/52.**  
HONORABLE GEORGE, Esq.—Sir: I was appointed a Hospital Surgeon at Metz in the Army by Mr. Mallouin in June, 1850, and ordered to New Orleans and to report to Gen. Wilkinson, and arrived there while the troops were at camp at Terre and Bourg, below New Orleans. Soon after my arrival the troops were ordered to the cantonment in the rear of Natchez, Mississippi Territory, 200 miles up the Mississippi, and on their arrival a Court-Martial was ordered for the trial of Captain Scott on charges preferred by Gen. Wilkinson, and among them, was one for retaining the money belonging to some of the men, who had been recently paid."

I was in the Court-room every day during the trial, and the result was published in General Orders, and Capt. Scott was honorably acquitted of the charge. Some of the soldiers, whose money Capt. Scott was alleged to have kept, were witnesses on the trial, and on their testimony resulted his acquittal."

I should not have troubled you with this note had not the slander been diffused all over the Union, and the truth required to be set at rest. It was very common for the soldiers when paid to give their money for safe-keeping to their commander or any officer in whom they had confidence, and in this way Capt. Scott became possessed of the moneys entrusted to him by the soldiers of his company, and which resulted honorably to his reputation on the trial by the Court-Martial, and which was approved by the officer in command, Gen. Hampton of South Carolina.

I am yours, &c., WILLIAM THOMAS.  
Shame upon the men who would falsify history and rejoice over the defeat of American soldiers, because a Whig General was in command!

**A LITTLE ADVICE.**—We would respectfully call the attention of that portion of our Locofoco friends who are so terribly troubled about the *Gazette's* blackguarding, to their own paper. "Liar," "thief," "black-hearted scoundrel," "dirty work," "unhallowed hell-words," "gase pipe," "poor miserable wretches," and a host of other like adjectives and phrases are mixed through their organ in the most beautiful confusion. We might make another reference, but then we would be told that the Democracy was not responsible, and we merely allude to the *Eagle*. Now would it not be well for these shocked gentlemen to obey the scriptural injunction and take the beam out of their own eye, before undertaking to remove the mote from their brother's? Or do they claim a monopoly of these words and phrases? This part of the dictionary all their own! There ought to be some understanding upon this subject.

In the meanwhile, we would respectfully suggest that the use of similar weapons is necessary in a fair fight, even if the one party is not so well skilled with them as the other. But, gentlemen, reform your paper and then we will listen to you.

**DON'T LIE IT!**—The *Eagle* don't appear to be well pleased with the publication of the fact that the boasting allusion of Attorney General Pugh to the surrender at Big Sandy Road, was heartily cheered by a large number of his audience. We can't help it. Out of the city, we do not believe an audience could be scared up in this county who would do that same thing. They would rather spurn the speaker. The *Eagle* inquires:

"But who did exult over the defeat of American soldiers during the Mexican war? Heaven bless your simple soul, nobody. Thanks to the good management and skill of Generals Taylor and Scott, and the indomitable bravery of the officers and soldiers under their command, no opportunity was offered for this display of torpor. It was victory after victory, and neither the fire of the Mexicans, in the front or the fire of the Locofocos in the rear, was able to snatch a laurel from the brows of those most distinguished Generals. The people sustained them. The people made Zach Taylor President and now they intend to do that same thing for Gen. Scott."

**NEW AND THIRTY-THREE** were the opinions were it not humiliating, we call the opinions of the leading Locofoco Press now and five years since. We reply in a single example.

**From the Hartford Times**